DECEMBER, 1787. THE NUMB. 3004.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1787.

Bank of NORTH-AMERICA,

DECEMBER 13, 1787.

THE Stockholders of this Bank are desired to take notice, that an Election of twelve Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Bank, on Monday, the 14th of January next, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the 25th of March next,

A PLANTATION in Richmond, commonly called Point-no-Point, within about four miles of the city, containing about 60 acres; there is on said place an excellent brick house and kitchen, two orchards of grafted fruit, of the best kinds, a well of excellent water, and 22½ acres of best bank meadow. Its near situation to the city makes it more valuable, as the markets may be attended daily. For further particulars, enquire of

Philad. Dec. 17, 1787. § JOSEPH LYNN.

To be SOLD, by adjournment,

On Friday, the 28th day of December instant, at the dwelling-house of Moses Kempton, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

Sundry articles of

Shop Goods, Houshold and Kitchen Furniture.

And between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon, will be exposed to SALE, the HOUSE and LOT in which the said Kempton now lives.

Also a LOT of LAND, containing about seven acres, more or less; adjoining lands of John Lee, of Mount-pleasant, and Zachariah Rossal, of Mountholly.

Also a small PLANTATION, in the township of Evesham, containing about ten acres, more or less, and to be sold, by

Dec. 12, 1787. JOSEPH MULLEN, late Sheriff.

TO BE LET,

For one or two years, from the first day of March next,

A CERTAIN Messuage, Tenement and Tract of Land, situate in Passyunk township, in the county of Philadelphia, containing 35 acres, six acres whereof is good meadow, a great plenty of good fruit-trees, good orchard, &c. Now in the tenure of Jacob Young. For terms and further particulars apply to the subscriber, in Second-street above Market-street.

Dec. 10, 1787. † ELIZABETH LAWRENCE.

Montgomery county, November 12, 1787.

RETAILERS and Others in Arrears for Excise, are hereby notified to pay in their respective balances on or before the 25th day of December next, or executions will issue against all delinquents without discrimination. Distillers are likewise required to enter their stills agreeably to law, before they proceed to distil any liquors. † JACOB AULD, Collector.

TO BE LET,

Either for an Annual Rent or on the Shares, for one year or a term, and may be entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, situate in Ridley township, Chester county, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, and three and an half from Chester, containing 348 acres, 185 of which is good either for grain or pasture, and 30 acres of meadow, the rest woodland. This farm is well adapted for a dairy, for grazing, and for the produce of both summer and winter grain, the land is reckoned equal if not superior in quality to any in its neighbourhood; it is well watered, and the buildings convenient. For terms, apply at the farm. †

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons to whom Frederick Steinman is indebted, that they are hereby required to bring in their accounts properly attested, to the house of Henry Stone, in Jones's town, on the third day of January next, to the Auditors appointed to adjust and settle the accounts of the said Frederick Steinman, according to the directions of a domestic attachment, wherein Abraham Wickersham is plaintiff. Given under our hands, the 29th day of November, 1787.

SAMUEL JONES,
November 29, 1787. § WILLIAM WOOD,
HENRY STONE.

BY a resolution of the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, passed at the present sitting, MASKELL EWING, jun, Esquire, is appointed to receive and liquidate all such certificates as ought to have been settled and allowed by SILAS CONDICT, but which have by any means escaped being settled by said CONDICT, and has opened his office in Trenton, where applications will be received until the first day of January next, when the office will be finally closed.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

ON the night of the 20th of November last, the subscriber's stable, at Providence township, Montgomery county, was broke open, and two HORSES stolen therefrom,

The one a dark sorrel GELDING, between 14 and 15 hands high, about eight or nine years old, with grey hair in his mane and tail, he is well made, canters and paces, and when tried will sometimes trot.

The other a light bay MARE, with foal, between 13 and 14 hands high, and about nine years old, with remarkable high shoulder bones, and trots pretty fast. Both have been used as working horses. The thieves left two horses, much rode down, in the neighbourhood, the one a black and the other an iron grey, now in the custody of Benjamin Miller and John Ewaed, of Providence township. Whoever takes up and secures the said thieves or thief shall have the above reward, or Six Dollars for each horse, with reasonable charges, if delivered to Mr. Michael Hay, innkeeper, in Race-street, Philadelphia, or the subscriber.

† FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG.

The Honorable the Supreme Executive Council having been pleased to appoint the subscriber

Auctioneer for the city of *Philadelphia*,

HE begs leave to inform the Public, that he intends to carry on the business of Auctioneer, at the Store in Front-street lately occupied by *Arthur St. Clair & Co.* where he is now ready to receive GOODS for PUBLIC SALE; and assures those who may be pleased to employ him, of his utmost attention to their interest, and punctuality of payment.

The stated days of sale for Dry Goods at said store are *Tuesdays* and *Thursdays*, and Furniture on *Wednesdays*, from 9 till 12 o'clock.

John Patton, Auctioneer.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the first day of next March,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate on the bank of Schuylkill, in the township of Passyunk, within about four miles of the city of Philadelphia, and lately the residence of John Everly, deceased, containing 24 acres of upland and seven acres and three quarters of meadow, on which is a large bearing orchard of best grafted fruit, consisting of apple, pear, plumb, pruan, peach and cherry trees, a large convenient house and kitchen, with stabling and sheds for horses; commands an extensive and fine view of the river Schuylkill, and convenient for fowling or fishing. It has been for many years past a well accustomed tavern, and might suit any person in that or the farming business. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to JOHN CRAIGHN, merchant, in Philadelphia.

A large number of pear and pruan trees of the best grafted fruit for sale, by † SARAH EVERLY.

December 8, 1787.

PURSUANT to an order of Orphans Court held at Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be Sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 29th December inst. at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises, a commodious three story brick messuage or tenement, two rooms on a floor, with a two story brick kitchen, a good frame stable and the lot of ground thereto belonging, situate on the east side of Delaware Front-street continued, near to the late dwelling-house of Peter Knight, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth north and south 16 feet, and in length or depth extending 160 feet or thereabouts, be it more or less, from Front to Oak-street. There is a pump in the yard, and the whole premises are exceeding convenient, well situated, and has the advantage of fronting two streets. Subject to a yearly rent charge of £ 9 12 lawful money of Pennsylvania. Late the estate of Capt. Doan, deceased. The terms will be made known at the time and place of sale, by

SUSANNA DAVIS,
EVERARD BOLTEN,
GRIFF. LEVERING.

Also will be Sold, at the same time and place, several lots of ground, lying on the west side of Fourth-street continued, joining Buttonwood-lane 20 feet front and 100 feet in depth. Also two other lots on Buttonwood-lane, 18 feet front and 160 feet in depth. Also one other lot or piece of ground, adjoining Kensington burying-ground, 40 feet front and 160 feet in depth. The terms will be made known at the time and place of sale.

Likewise will be Sold at the time and place first above mentioned, three full equal and undivided fourth parts of and in a three story brick messuage or tenement, and the lot of ground thereto belonging, situate on the west side of Delaware Front street continued, nearly opposite to James Longhead, Esq; in the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in length 200 feet. Subject to a yearly rent charge of about Fifty Shillings lawful money of Pennsylvania, per annum. This is a valuable lot, and the purchaser, on paying Fifty Pounds down, may have reasonable time and easy payments for the remainder of the purchase-money, giving sufficient and approved security and paying interest.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Philip Ulrich, late of Pilesgrove, Salem county, New Jersey, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts duly attested, to THOMAS SALTAR, Administrator.

Philadelphia, December 1, 1787. §

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away the beginning of this month, an indented Negro man, about 21 years of age, named WILL, stout built, has good teeth, is rather thin, speaks good English and Low Dutch, swears often. He was born in Bucks county, in the family of Mr. Jacob Vandike, since a slave to Mr. Alexander Allair, in this city. He has been seen in Southampton township, and in this city since he went away, when his eyes were sore from a cold he caught lately, he has a cough of some standing, but it is not very violent. He took with him a light coloured coat, a black ditto, a brown ditto, a black waistcoat, a striped silk, lasth ditto, a pair of buff silk breeches, plated buckles and several other articles, of which he has sold some. Whoever will bring him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

eptf TENCH COXE.

Philadelphia, December 11, 1787.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, near Princeton, New-Jersey, on Wednesday, the 31st of October last, a Negroe lad, named Lewis, 18 or 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well set, of a yellow complexion, short hair, and a down look, has a scar on his right cheek near his eye; had on and took with him a light cloth coat, a bearskin ditto, and a worsted and linen ditto, one pair of bearskin breeches, one pair of yellow jean ditto, and sundry other clothes. Whoever takes up said negroe, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward.

† NICHOLAS SCHENCK.

To be LET for One Year, and possession given the 10th of February next,

The Middle Ferry on Schuylkill.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Board of City Wardens, from persons inclinable to rent the premises, on Monday and Wednesday evenings, at the Court-House, until the first day of January next. The expence of replacing the bridge, in case of its being carried away by freshes, and all necessary repairs, will be paid by the Board; and it is expected that the persons applying will offer explicit terms, and be prepared to give security for payment of the rent monthly.

DISCOUNTS

Procured for approved Bills or Notes. Change or Exchange made for Paper Money, Gold or Silver. Money borrowed or lent on good Notes or Security.

All kinds of PUBLIC SECURITIES bought and sold, and the highest price given.

Country people and others furnished with Loan-Office Certificates and State Money, and their business negociated there, by applying to

Francis White, near the Bank.

Messrs. HALL & SELLERS,

Mr. MASON's objections against the Constitution of the United States having been much relied on and quoted by the enemies of that Constitution, and no one having published any thing in answer to it, if nothing better offers, your inserting the following, taken from the Connecticut Courant, will oblige,

Yours, &c.

NASH.

He that is just in his own cause seemeth just; but his neighbour cometh and searcheth him.

THE publication of Col. Mason's reasons for not signing the new Constitution, has extorted some truths that would otherwise in all probability have remained unknown to us all. His reasons, like Mr Gerrys, are most of them *ex post facto*, have been reviled in New-York, by R. H. L. and by him brought into their present artful and insidious form. The factious spirit of R. H. L.—his implacable hatred to General Washington—his well known intrigues against him in the late war—his attempt to displace him and give the command of the army to General Lee, is so recent in your minds it is not necessary to repeat them. He is supposed to be the author of most of the scurrility poured out in the New-York Papers against the new constitution.

Just at the close of the Convention, whose proceedings in general were zealously supported by Mr. Mason, he moved for a clause that no navigation-act should ever be passed but with the consent of two thirds of both branches; urging that a navigation act might otherwise be passed excluding foreign bottoms from carrying American produce to market, and throw a monopoly of the carrying business into the hands of the Eastern States who attend to navigation, and that such an exclusion of foreigners would raise the freight of the produce of the Southern States, and for these reasons Mr. Mason would have it in the power of the Southern States to prevent any navigation act. This clause, as unequal and partial in the extreme to the southern states, was rejected; because it ought to be left on the same footing with other national concerns, and because no state would have a right to complain of a navigation act which should leave the carrying business equally open to them all. Those who preferred cultivating their lands would do so; those who choose to navigate and become carriers would do that. The loss of this question determined Mr. Mason against the signing the doings of the convention, and is undoubtedly among his reasons as drawn for the southern states, but for the eastern states this reason would not do. It would convince us that Mr. Mason preferred the subjects of every foreign power to the subjects of the United States who live in New-England; even the British who lately ravaged Virginia, that Virginia, my countrymen, where your relations lavished their blood—where your sons laid down their lives to secure to her and us the freedom and independence in which we now rejoice, and which can only be continued to us by a firm, equal and effective union—But do not believe that the people of Virginia are all thus selfish: No, there is a Washington, a Blair, a Maddison and a Lee, (not R. H. L.) and I am persuaded there is a majority of liberal, just and fœderal men in Virginia, who, whatever their sentiments may be of the new constitution, will despise the artful injustice contained in Col. Mason's reasons as published in the Public papers

The President of the United States has no Council, &c. — says Col. Mason. His proposed council would have been expensive—they must constantly attend the president, because the president constantly acts. This council must have been composed of great characters, who could not be kept attending without great salaries, and if their opinions were binding on the president, his responsibility would be destroyed; if divided, prevent vigour and dispatch; if not binding, they would be no security. The states who have had such councils have found them useless, and complain of them as a dead weight. In others, as in England, the supreme executive advises when and with whom he pleases; if any information is wanted, the heads of the departments who are always at hand can best give it, and from the manner of their appointment will be trust worthy. Secrecy, vigor, dispatch and responsibility, require that the supreme executive should be one person, and unfettered, otherwise than by the laws he is to execute.

There is no Declaration of Rights. Bills of Rights were introduced in England when its kings claimed all power and jurisdiction, and were considered by them as grants to the people. They are insignificant since government is considered as originating from the people, and all the power government now has is a grant from the people: the constitution they establish, with powers limitted and defined, becomes now to the legislator and magistrate, what originally a bill of rights was to the people. To have inserted in this constitution a bill of rights for the states, would suppose them to derive and hold their rights from the fœderal government, when the reverse is the case.

There is to be no ex post facto laws. This was moved by Mr. Gerry and supported by Mr. Mason, and is exceptionable only as being unnecessary; for it ought not to be presumed that government will be so tyrannical, and opposed to the sense of all modern civilians, as to pass such laws, if they should, they would be void.

The general Legislature is restrained from prohibiting the further importation of slaves for twenty odd years, — — But every state legislature may restrain its own subjects; but if they should not, shall we refuse to confederate with them? their consciences are their own, tho' their wealth and strength are blended with ours. Mr. Mason has himself about three hundred slaves, and lives in Virginia, where it is found by prudent management they can breed and raise slaves, faster than they want them for their own use, and could supply the deficiency in Georgia and South Carolina; and perhaps Col. Mason may suppose it more humane to breed, than import slaves—those imported having been bred and born free, may not so tamely bear slavery as those born slaves, and from their infancy inured to it; but his objections are not on the side of freedom, nor in compassion to the human race who are slaves, but that "such importation renders the United States weaker, more vulnerable, and less capable of defence." To this I readily agree, and all good men wish the entire abolition of slavery, as soon as it can take place with safety to the public,

and for the laſting good of the preſent wretched race of ſlaves. The only poſſible ſtep that could be taken towards it by the convention was to fix a period, after which they ſhould not be imported.

There is no declaration of any kind to preſerve the liberty of the preſs, &c. Nor is liberty of conſcience, or of matrimony, or of burial of the dead; it is enough that Congreſs have no power to prohibit either, and can have no temptation. This objection is anſwered in that the ſtates have all the power originally, and Congreſs have only what the ſtates grant them..

The judiciary of the United States is ſo conſtructed and extended as to abſorb and deſtroy the judiciaries of the ſeveral ſtates; thereby rendering law as tedious, intricate and expenſive, and juſtice as unattainable by a great part of the community, as in England; and enable the rich to oppreſs and ruin the poor. It extends only to objects and caſes ſpecified, and wherein the national peace or rights, or the harmony of the ſtates are concerned, and not controverſies between citizens of the ſame ſtate (except where they claim under grants of different ſtates) and nothing hinders but the ſupreme fœderal court may be held in different diſtricts, or in all the ſtates, and that all the caſes, except the few in which it has original and not appellate juriſdiction, may in the firſt inſtance be had in the ſtate courts, and thoſe trials be final, except in caſes of great magnitude; and the trials be by jury alſo in moſt or all the cauſes which were wont to be tried by them, as Congreſs ſhall provide, whoſe appointment is ſecurity enough for their attention to the wiſhes and convenience of the people. In chancery courts juries are never uſed, nor are they proper in admiralty courts, which proceed not by municipal laws, which they may be ſuppoſed to underſtand, but by the civil law and law of nations.

Mr. Maſon deems the preſident and ſenate's power to make treaties dangerous, becauſe they become laws of the land. If the preſident and his propoſed council had this power or the preſident alone, as in England and other nations is the caſe, would the danger be leſs? or is the repreſentative branch ſuited to the making of treaties, which are often intricate, and require much negotiation and ſecrecy? The ſenate is objected to as having too much power, and bold unfounded aſſertions that they will deſtroy any balance in the government, and accompliſh what uſurpation they pleaſe upon the rights and liberties of the people; to which it may be anſwered they are elective, and rotative to the maſs of the people; the populace can as well balance the ſenatorial branch there as in the ſtates, and much better than in England, where the lords are hereditary, and yet the commons preſerve their weight; but the ſtate governments on which the conſtitution is built will forever be ſecurity enough to the people againſt ariſtocratic uſurpations:——The danger of the conſtitution is not ariſtocracy, or monachy, but anarchy.

I intreat you my fellow citizens, to read and examine the new conſtitution with candor, examine it for yourſelves, you are moſt of you as learned as the objector, and certainly as able to judge of its virtues or vices as he is. To make the objections the more plauſible, they are called The Objections of the Hon. George Maſon, &c.—They may poſſibly be his, but be aſſured they were not thoſe made in convention, and being directly againſt what he there ſupported in one inſtance, ought to caution you againſt giving any credit to the reſt; his violent oppoſition to the powers given Congreſs to regulate trade, was an open decided preference of all the world to you. A man governed by ſuch narrow views, and local prejudices, can never be truſted, and his pompous declarations in the Houſe of Delegates in Virginia that no man was more fœderal than himſelf, amounts to no more than this, "Make a fœderal government that will ſecure Virginia all her natural advantages, promote all her intereſts regardleſs of every diſadvantage to the other ſtates, and I will ſubſcribe to it."

It may be aſked how I came by my information reſpecting Col. Maſon's conduct in Convention, as the doors were ſhut? To this I anſwer, no delegates of the late Convention will contradict my aſſertions, as I have repeatedly heard them made by others in preſence of ſeveral of them, who could not deny their truth. Whether the conſtitution in queſtion will be adopted by the United States in our day is uncertain, but it is neither ariſtocracy or monarchy can grow out of it, ſo long as the preſent deſcent of landed eſtates laſt, and the maſs of the people have, as at preſent, a tolerable education; and were it ever ſo perfect a ſcheme of freedom, when we become ignorant, vicious, idle, and regardleſs of the education of our children, our liberties will be loſt—we ſhall be fitted for ſlavery, and it will be an eaſy buſineſs to reduce us to obey one or more tyrants.

A LANDHOLDER.

From the NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CONNECTICUT.

IT is fortunate, that you have been but little diſtreſſed with that torrent of impertinence and folly, with which the newſpaper politicians have overwhelmed many parts of our country.

It is enough that you ſhould have heard, that one party has ſeriouſly urged that we ſhould adopt the *New Conſtitution*, becauſe it has been approved by *Waſhington* and *Franklin*; and the other, with all the ſolemnity of apoſtolic addreſs to *Men, Brethren, Fathers, Friends and Countrymen*, have urged that we ſhould reject, as dangerous, every clauſe thereof, becauſe that *Waſhington* is more uſed to command as a ſoldier, than to reaſon as a politician:—*Franklin* is *old*---others are *young*---and *Wilſon* is *haughty*. You are too well informed to decide by the opinion of others, and too independent to need a caution againſt undue influence.

Of a very different nature, though only one degree better than the other reaſoning, is all that ſublimity of *nonſenſe* and *alarm*, that has been thundered againſt it in every ſhape of *metaphoric terror*, on the ſubject of a *bill of rights*, the *liberty of the preſs*, *rights of conſcience*, *rights of taxation and election*, *trials in the vicinity*, *freedom of ſpeech*, *trial by jury*, and a *ſtanding army*. Theſe laſt are undoubtedly important points, much too important to depend on mere paper protection. For, guard ſuch privileges by the ſtrongeſt expreſſions, ſtill, if you leave the legiſlative and executive power in the hands of thoſe who are or may be diſpoſed to deprive you of them---you are but ſlaves. Make an abſolute monarch---give him the ſupreme authority, and guard as much as you will by bills of rights your liberty of the preſs, and trial by jury;---he will find means either to take them from you, or to render them uſeleſs.

The only real ſecurity that you can have for all your important rights muſt be in the nature of your government. If you ſuffer any man to govern you, who is not ſtrongly intereſted in ſupporting your privileges, you will certainly loſe them. If you are about to truſt your liberties with people whom it is neceſſary to bind by ſtipulation, that they ſhall not keep a ſtanding army, your ſtipulation is not worth even the trouble of writing. No bill of rights ever yet bound the ſupreme power longer than the *honey moon* of a new married couple, unleſs the *rulers were intereſted* in preſerving the rights; and in that caſe they have always been ready enough to declare the rights, and to preſerve them when they were declared.—The famous Engliſh *Magna Charta* is but an act of parliament, which every ſubſequent parliament has had juſt as much conſtitutional power to repeal and annul, as the parliament which made it had to paſs it at firſt. But the ſecurity of the nation has always been, that their government was ſo formed, that at leaſt *one branch* of their legiſlature muſt be ſtrongly intereſted to preſerve the rights of the nation.

You have a bill of rights in Connecticut (i. e.) your legiſlature many years ſince enacted that the ſubjects of this ſtate ſhould enjoy certain privileges. Every aſſembly ſince that time could, by the ſame authority, enact that the ſubjects ſhould enjoy none of thoſe privileges; and the only reaſon that it has not long ſince been ſo enacted is, that your legiſlature were as ſtrongly intereſted in preſerving thoſe rights as any of the ſubjects; and this is your only ſecurity that it ſhall not be ſo enacted at the next ſeſſion of aſſembly; and it is ſecurity enough.

Your general aſſembly under your preſent conſtitution are ſupreme. They may keep troops on foot in the moſt profound peace, if they think proper. They have heretofore abridged the trial by jury in ſome caſes, and they can again in all.—They can reſtrain the preſs, and may lay the moſt burthenſome taxes, if they pleaſe, and who can forbid? But ſtill the people are perfectly ſafe that not one of theſe events ſhall take place, ſo long as the members of the general aſſembly are as much intereſted in the ſame manner as the other ſubjects.

On examining the new propoſed conſtitution, there can not be a queſtion, but that there is authority enough lodged in the propoſed fœderal congreſs, if abuſed, to do the greateſt injury. And it is perfectly idle to object to it, that there is no bill of rights, or to propoſe to add to it a proviſion that a trial by jury ſhall in no caſe be omitted, or to patch it up by adding a ſtipulation in favour of the preſs, or to guard it by removing the paltry objection to the right of Congreſs to regulate the time and manner of elections.

If you cannot prove by the beſt of all evidence, viz. by the *intereſt of the rulers*, that this authority will not be abuſed, or at leaſt that thoſe powers are not more likely to be abuſed by the Congreſs, than by thoſe who now have the ſame powers, you muſt by no means adopt the conſtitution:---No, not with all the bills of rights and all the ſtipulations in favor of the people that can be made.

But if the members of Congreſs are to be intereſted juſt as you and I are, and juſt as the members of our preſent legiſlatures are intereſted, we ſhall be juſt as ſafe, with even ſupreme power (if that were granted) in Congreſs, as in the General Aſſembly. If the members of Congreſs can take no improper ſtep which will not affect them as much as it does us, we need not apprehend that they will uſurp authorities not given them, to injure that ſociety of which they are a part.

The ſole queſtion (ſo far as any apprehenſion of tyranny and oppreſſion is concerned) ought to be, how are Congreſs formed? how far are the members intereſted to preſerve your rights? how far have you controul over them?---Decide this, and then all the queſtions about their power may be diſmiſſed for the amuſement of thoſe politicians whoſe buſineſs it is to catch flies, or may occaſionally furniſh ſubjects for *George Bryan's* POMPOSITY, or the declamations of *Cato---An Old Whig---Son of Liberty---Brutus---Brutus junior---An Officer of the Continental Army*,---the more contemptible *Timoleon*----and the reſidue of that rabble of writers.

A COUNTRYMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 26.

A correſpondent has read, with aſtoniſhment, that part of the addreſs of the minority of our ſtate convention, wherein they ſay, that the new federal conſtitution enables the preſident, ſenate and repreſentatives to perpetuate their political exiſtence, when it expreſly declares they ſhall continue for four, ſix and two years, and no longer. He is reſtrained from giving its proper name to ſuch an aſſertion by reſpect, nor for thoſe uncandid men, but for the public.

The members of the oppoſition to the new federal government in this ſtate are well known to be attached to *a ſingle legiſlative body*, and to be very much oppoſed to a ſecond and third branch; yet they have not had firmneſs and ſincerity enough to ſay ſo in their addreſs to their conſtituents, becauſe they know the objection would be conſidered as a great and palpable political error by the conventions of all the other ſtates, to whom, and not to their conſtituents, have the diſſenters wiſhed to addreſs themſelves. The federal legiſlature not being a ſingle houſe is, however, *their great objection*. The good people of the union, and particularly thoſe ſkilled in political ſcience, will form their own opinions of ſuch men, and ſuch politicians.

It is aſſerted that the federal conſtitution will annihilate the ſtate conſtitutions. Several arguments have been adduced to evince the error of ſuch an aſſertion, but the following detail will ſhew it is impoſſible that government could be carried on, without the continuance of the ſtate conſtitutions. The federal government neither makes, nor can without alteration make, any proviſion for the choice of probates of wills, land officers and ſurveyors, juſtices of the peace, county lieutenants, county commiſſioners, receivers of quit-rents, ſheriffs, coroners, overſeers of the poor, and conſtables; nor does it provide in any way for the important and innumerable trials that muſt take place among the citizens of the ſame ſtate, nor for criminal offences, breaches of the peace, nuiſances, or other objects of the ſtate courts; nor for licencing marriages, and public houſes; nor for county roads, nor any other roads than the great poſt roads; nor the erection of ferries and bridges, unleſs on poſt roads; nor for poor-houſes; nor incorporating religious and political ſocieties, towns and boroughs; nor for charity ſchools, adminiſtrations on eſtates, and many other matters eſſential to the advancement of human happineſs, and to the exiſtence of civil ſociety.

A Correſpondent hopes, that the *unanimous* ratification of the fœderal government by the ſtate of New-Jerſey will ſatisfy the friends of the minority in Pennſylvania, that there is no *deſpotiſm* in the new conſtitution. The yeomanry of New-Jerſey love liberty. Nearly every field in that ſtate has been dyed with the blood of its militia, ſhed in the cauſe of freedom, and nearly every farm in the ſtate has been plundered by the Britiſh army during the late war. Certainly, a people who have ſacrificed ſo much for liberty could not have *ſurrendered* it by an *unanimous* vote. No commercial influence—no terror of an applauding gallery—no legal ſophiſtry—had any weight in the convention of that *patriotic* ſtate, in producing the ratification. The men who pretend to love liberty more than the citizens of New Jerſey, muſt ſhew that they have done half as much in its defence, before they can be believed.

The Convention for Connecticut is choſen. Among the gentlemen elected are the hon. Roger Sherman and Oliver Eliſworth, Eſqrs. (theſe gentlemen were members of the Fœderal Convention) Generals Wadſworth, Parſons and Ward, the honorable Mr. Johnſon, with the other moſt diſtinguiſhed characters in the ſtate.

On Tueſday, the 11th inſt. beloved and lamented by a numerous acquaintance, died, Mrs. ANN HILL, late wife to the Honorable HENRY HILL, Eſquire, of this city, after a tedious and painful illneſs, ſuſtained through every ſtage of it with exemplary patience, and an humble ſubmiſſion to the divine will, though her proſpects and connections in life were ſuch, that rather tend to increaſe than leſſen attachment to the preſent ſcene.---No trait in this amiable character was more conſpicuous and diſtinguiſhing, than her compaſſionate attention to the ſufferings of poor children from a want of proper education: The ſenſe whereof had ſo far impreſſed her liberal and benevolent heart, that we hear ſhe has made proviſion for ſecuring handſome donations for this charitable purpoſe; particularly to the free ſchool in Germantown; where, as well as in Philadelphia, her many virtues were known and revered, and will be long remembered, as they juſtly deſerve.

A Correſpondent obſerves, that by the public accounts it appears large ſums of public money have been expended in arming the militia of this ſtate. *He aſks, what has become of thoſe arms?* Were they not conſidered as public arms, and were the people into whoſe hands they were put, not to be accountable for them? A neighbour of his offered an excellent muſquet and bayonet, &c. marked S. P. for a long duck gun, which never coſt one half the money the muſquet did. He does not make this obſervation with a view of having the militia diſarmed, but with a deſire to know to what purpoſe they are appropriated, as many of them appear on field-days without arms.

Meſſrs. HALL and SELLERS,

I WISH to inform *Jacob Truſty*, through the channel of your paper, that the impertinent Queſtion he aſked Mr. *Bailey* on Wedneſday laſt, reſpecting the militia's being diſarmed, or even an attempt of diſarming them being made by the Supreme Executive Council, as you will ſee by their reſolve, is totally groundleſs, and muſt have originated with himſelf, for ſome infamous party purpoſes.

"*In* COUNCIL, *Tueſday, December* 4, 1787.

"On motion, *Reſolved*, That the Lieutenants of the "city and the ſeveral counties within this ſtate be di- "rected to collect all the public arms within their reſpec- "tive counties, have them repaired, and make return "to Council, with the accounts and vouchers, for pay- "ment."

Mr. *Truſty* is much miſtaken, if he thinks the militia will be duped into a broil by any antifœderaliſt, or even by the whole *junto*, in the manner they were on a former occaſion, when a ſett of deſigning men then in power (and ſome of whom are ſtill in power) in order to give ſcope to and conceal their nefarious practices, turned the reſentment of a people grievouſly injured by them (but who at that time could not ſee where the injury originated) againſt ſome of our beſt whigs and moſt honeſt men, merely becauſe they would not concur in their proceedings. I was then, and ſtill am a militia man, and a friend to the conſtitution of Pennſylvania. I was high in the confidence of men in power. I know ſecrets of ſome men, that perhaps (for the benefit of ſociety) had better remain ſo. I heard many fine things ſaid about *a well regulated mob*, by people who acted a very *diſingenuous* part both then and in the hour of the *mob*. If Mr. *Truſty* ſhould have influence ſufficient to diſtract the minds of the *good citizens*, ſo as to cauſe them to take arms againſt each other, perhaps he may be found to take *arms againſt* the *party* he has found means to influence, and act the ſame *treacherous* part a high character did on the former occaſion. No, gentlemen, the militia will not *truſt* Mr. *Truſty*, nor any of his *junto*. I would adviſe him to beware how he ſports with the feelings of our militia, as characters are better known both to me, and *many others*, than they were on the former occaſion. The rights of the people muſt not be trampled upon any longer in Pennſylvania, either by *Prieſt* or *Plateman*.

A MILITIA MAN.

Philad. County, Dec. 25, 1787.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Trenton to his friend in this city, dated December 18*th*, 1787.

"I can with pleaſure inform you, that this day the Convention of New-Jerſey paſſed and ratified the Conſtitution of the United States *unanimouſly*."

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

THE above intereſting fact ſuggeſts an obſervation to my mind that I wiſh to communicate. The repreſentatives of three ſtates on the river Delaware have met in convention at different places, to conſider the propoſed fœderal conſtitution, and of the whole number no one man has diſapproved of the plan in his public character, except twenty-three, every one of which belongs to a particular party in this ſtate. The inference is clear, that whatever may be the merits or demerits of the conſtitution itſelf, they have not been duly conſidered by its opponents in Pennſylvania, but their conduct muſt have been conſiderably influenced by diſlike to men of an oppoſite party in the ſtate politics, and by their attachment to certain political tenets, which, whether right or not, do certainly engroſs too great a ſhare of their minds and feelings.

A FREEMAN.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

IN your paper of Wedneſday laſt, under the ſignature of *Thomas Lloyd*, it is aſſerted, that an account of Dr. Ruſh's ſpeech, publiſhed originally in the Pennſylvania Herald, was a *groſs miſrepreſentation*. Dr. Ruſh has ſince been aſſured, and is ſatisfied of the contrary. You are, therefore, requeſted by the editor of that paper, to declare that the aſſertion alluded to is *a groſs falſhood*. It is with regret he deſcends to ſuch language, but it adapted to its object, and is all the notice which the imputation deſerves.

Saturday, Dec. 22, 1787. E. P. H.

Thurſday laſt the French packet ſailed from New-York. We are informed that ſhe was well armed, having mounted eight nine pounders previous to her ſailing, and was proportionably manned.

Circular letters have been ſent by order of his Excellency the Governor of South Carolina to the members of the legiſlature, requiring them to meet in General Aſſembly early in January next, for the diſpatch of public buſineſs; and as the new fœderal conſtitution will be amongſt the firſt things propoſed for their conſideration, it is expected there will be a quorum the firſt day.

A correſpondent informs us, that a gentleman who has returned from a tour through the ſtates of Maryland and Virginia ſays, that he was repeatedly aſſured that there would not be a diſſenting voice in the convention of Maryland againſt the new conſtitution: and that at leaſt *nineteen-twentieths* of the yeomanry of Virginia are on the ſide of General Waſhington, the *Man of the People*, in favor of the new government. He adds further, that the Nabobs, or great men (falſely ſo called) of Virginia are its only enemies.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

A Spaniſh cavalier with a ſcore of names, as is not unfrequent in *his* country, knocking violently for admittance at the door of a little inn on the road ſide, the inn-keeper, jumping up from his ſleep, aſked who was there?--It is Pedro Rezio de Torre a Fuero Jacobo Carlos de Figaro, &c. &c. The inn-keeper, ſuppoſing there were as many perſons as names, cried out, get you gone for a pack of ſcoundrels, I have not room in my houſe for one half of you.

APPLICATION.

To thoſe perſons, who have been witneſſes of the almoſt unanimous welcome given in this city to the new federal conſtitution, nothing can be more ſurprizing than how there came ſuch a power of writers againſt it. This day we have a Centinel---the next an Old Whig---now Cincinnatus--then a Continental Officer---or, *An Aſs in a Lyon's ſkin*--Philadelphienſis--and a number of others,

One might indeed reconcile theſe ſeemingly oppoſite circumſtances, if we could ſuppoſe that every one of the little antifederal ſquad was actually endowed with the faculties of *thinking* and *ſcribbling*; but from a correct liſt, drawn out upon a ſingle card, it does not appear that more than two of the number can have any pretenſions to ſuch capabilities. Indeed, from ſimilarity of falſhood, nonſenſe, ſophiſtry and malice, there is great reaſon to believe that the ſaid Centinel, Proteſt, &c &c. are neither more nor leſs than little Briano with the red cloak, of ſufficient induſtry and zeal to keep up ſuch a mighty clatter, whenever it is to do miſchief, and who ſcorns to die with rage in a hole like a poiſoned rat, but (as I ſee from the papers of the day) ſtill comes abroad, and keeps up the fire after the battle is over.

GOMEZ.

From the NEW-YORK PACKET.

The FŒDERALIST, No. IX.

To the PEOPLE *of the State of* NEW-YORK.

A FIRM Union will be of the utmoſt moment to the peace and liberty of the ſtates, as a barrier againſt domeſtic faction and inſurrection. It is impoſſible to read the hiſtory of the petty Republics of Greece and Italy, without feeling ſenſations of horror and diſguſt at the diſtractions with which they were continually agitated, and at the rapid ſucceſſion of revolutions, by which they were kept in a ſtate of perpetual vibration between the extremes of tyranny and anarchy. If they exhibit occaſional calms, theſe only ſerve as ſhort-lived contraſts to the furious ſtorms that are to ſucceed. If now and then intervals of felicity open themſelves to view, we behold them with a mixture of regret, ariſing from the reflection that the pleaſing ſcenes before us are ſoon to be overwhelmed by the tempeſtuous waves of ſedition and party rage. If momentary rays of glory break forth from the gloom, while they dazzle us with a tranſient and fleeting brilliancy, they at the ſame time admoniſh us to lament, that the vices of government ſhould pervert the direction and tarniſh the luſtre of thoſe bright talents and exalted endowments, for which the favoured ſoils, that produced them, have been ſo juſtly celebrated.

From the diſorders that diſfigure the annals of theſe republics, the advocates of deſpotiſm have drawn arguments, not only againſt the forms of republican government, but againſt the very principles of civil liberty. They have decried all free government, as inconſiſtent with the order of ſociety, and have indulged themſelves in malicious exultation over its friends and partizans. Happily for mankind, ſtupendous fabrics reared on the baſis of liberty, which have flouriſhed for ages, have in a few glorious inſtances refuted their gloomy ſophiſms. And, I truſt, America will be the broad and ſolid foundation of other edifices not leſs magnificent, which will be equally permanent monuments of their errors.

But it is not to be denied that the portraits they have ſketched of republican government were too juſt copies of the originals from which they were taken. If it had been found impracticable to have deviſed models of a more perfect ſtructure, the enlightened friends to liberty would have been obliged to abandon the cauſe of that ſpecies of government as indefenſible. The ſcience of politics, however, like moſt other ſciences, has received great improvement. The efficacy of various principles is now well underſtood, which were either not known at all, or imperfectly known to the ancients. The regular diſtribution of power into diſtinct departments---the introduction of legiſlative ballances and checks---the inſtitution of courts, compoſed of judges holding their offices during good behaviour---the repreſentation of the people in the legiſlature by deputies of their own election---theſe are either wholly new diſcoveries, or have made their principal progreſs towards perfection in modern times. They are means, and powerful means, by which the excellencies of republican government may be retained, and its imperfections leſſened or avoided. To this catalogue of circumſtances, that tend to the amelioration of popular ſyſtems of civil government, I ſhall venture, however novel it may appear to ſome, to add one more on a principle, which has been made the foundation of an objection to the New Conſtitution, I mean the ENLARGEMENT of the ORBIT within which ſuch ſyſtems are to revolve, either in reſpect to the dimenſions of a ſingle ſtate, or to the conſolidation of ſeveral ſmaller ſtates into one great confederacy. The latter is that which immediately concerns the object under conſideration. It will however be of uſe to examine the principle in its application to a ſingle ſtate, which ſhall be attended to in another place.

The utility of a confederacy, as well to ſuppreſs faction and to guard the internal tranquility of ſtates, as to increaſe their external force and ſecurity, is in reality not a new idea. It has been practiced upon in different countries and ages, and has received the ſanction of the moſt applauded writers on the ſubjects of politics. The opponents of the PLAN propoſed have with great aſſiduity cited and circulated the obſervations of Monteſquieu on the neceſſity of a contracted territory for a republican government. But they ſeem not to have been appriſed of the ſentiments of that great man expreſſed in another part of his work, nor to have adverted to the conſequences of the principle to which they ſubſcribe with ſuch ready acquieſcence.

When Monteſquieu recommends a ſmall extent for republics, the ſtanderds he had in view were of dimenſions far ſhort of the limits of almoſt every one of theſe ſtates. Neither Virginia, Maſſachuſetts, Penſylvania, New-York, North-Carolina nor Georgia, can by any means be compared with the models, from which he reaſoned and to which the terms of his deſcription apply. If we therefore take his ideas on this point, as the criterion of truth, we ſhall be driven to the alternative, either of taking refuge at once in the arms of monarchy, or of ſplitting ourſelves into an infinity of little, jealous, claſhing, tumultuous commonwealths, the wretched nurſeries of unceaſing diſcord, and the miſerable objects of univerſal pity or contempt. Some of the writers, who have come forward on the other ſide of the queſtion, ſeem to have been aware of the dilemma; and have even been bold enough to hint at the diviſion of the larger ſtates, as a deſirable thing. Such an infatuated policy, ſuch a deſperate expedient, might, by the multiplication of petty offices, anſwer the views of men, who poſſeſs not qualifications to extend their influence beyond the narrow circles of perſonal intrigue, but it could never promote the greatneſs or happineſs of the people of America.

Referring the examination of the principle itſelf to another place, as has been already mentioned, it will be ſufficient to remark here, that in the ſenſe of the author who had been moſt emphatically quoted upon the occaſion, it would only dictate a reduction of the SIZE of the more conſiderable MEMBERS of the union; but would not militate againſt their being all comprehended in one Confederate Government. And this is the true queſtion, in the diſcuſſion of which we are at preſent intereſted.

So far are the ſuggeſtions of Monteſquieu from ſtanding in oppoſition to a general union of the ſtates, that he explicitly treats of a CONFEDERATE REPUBLIC as the expedient for extending the ſphere of popular government, and reconciling the advantages of monarchy with thoſe of republicaniſm.

"It is very probable (ſays he*) that mankind would have been obliged, at length, to live conſtantly under the government of A SINGLE PERSON, had they not contrived a kind of conſtitution, that has all the internal advantages of a republican, together with the external force of a monarchical government. I mean a CONFEDERATE REPUBLIC."

"This form of Government is a Convention, by which ſeveral ſmaller *States* agree to become members of a larger one, which they intend to form. It is a kind of aſſemblage of Societies, that conſtitute a new one, capable of encreaſing, by means of new aſſociations, till they arrive to ſuch a degree of power as to be able to provide for the ſecurity of the united body."

"A republic of this kind, able to withſtand an external force, may ſupport itſelf without any internal corruption. The form of this ſociety prevents all manner of inconveniencies."

"If a ſingle member ſhould attempt to uſurp the ſupreme authority, he could not be ſuppoſed to have an equal authority and credit in all the confederate ſtates. Were he to have too great influence over one, this would alarm the reſt. Were he to ſubdue a part, that which would ſtill remain free might oppoſe him with forces independent of thoſe which he had uſurped, and overpower him before he could be ſettled in his uſurpation."

"Should a popular inſurrection happen in one of the confederate ſtates, the others are able to quell it. Should abuſes creep into one part, they are reformed by thoſe that remain ſound. The ſtate may be deſtroyed on one ſide, and not on the other; the confederacy may be diſſolved, and the confederates preſerve their ſovereignty."

"As this government is compoſed of ſmall republics, it enjoys the internal happineſs of each, and with reſpect to its external ſituation, it is poſſeſſed, by means of the aſſociation, of all the advantages of large monarchies."

I have thought it proper to quote at length theſe intereſting paſſages, becauſe they contain a luminous abridgement of the principal arguments in favor of the Union, and muſt effectually remove the falſe impreſſions, which a miſapplication of other parts of the work was calculated to make. They have at the ſame time an intimate connection with the more immediate deſign of this paper, which is to illuſtrate the tendency of the Union to repreſs domeſtic faction and inſurrection.

A diſtinction, more ſubtle than accurate, has been raiſed between a *confederacy* and a *conſolidation* of the ſtates. The eſſential characteriſtic of the firſt is ſaid to be, the reſtriction of its authority to the members in their collective capacities, without reaching to the individuals of whom they are compoſed. It is contended that the national council ought to have no concern with any object of internal adminiſtration. An exact equality of ſuffrage between the members has alſo been inſiſted upon as a leading feature of a confederate government. Theſe poſitions are in the main arbitrary; they are ſupported neither by principle nor precedent. It has indeed happened that governments of this kind have generally operated in the manner, which the diſtinction taken notice of ſuppoſes to be inherent in their nature---but there have been in moſt of them extenſive exceptions to the practice, which ſerve to prove, as far as example will go, that there is no abſolute rule on the ſubject. And it will be clearly ſhewn, in the courſe of this inveſtigation, that as far as the principle contended for has prevailed, it has been the cauſe of incurable diſorder and imbecility in the government.

The definition of a *Confederate Republic* ſeems ſimply to be, an "aſſemblage of ſocieties," or, an aſſociation of two or more ſtates into one ſtate. The extent, modifications and objects of the Fœderal authority are mere matters of diſcretion. So long as the ſeparate organization of the members be not aboliſhed, ſo long as it exiſts by a conſtitutional neceſſity for local purpoſes, though it ſhould be in perfect ſubordination to the ganaral authority of the Union, it would ſtill be, in fact and in theory, an aſſociation of ſtates, or a confederacy. The propoſed Conſtitution, ſo far from implying an abolition of the ſtate governments, makes them conſtituent parts of the national ſovereignty, by allowing them a direct repreſentation in the Senate, and leaves in their poſſeſſion certain excluſive and very important portions of ſovereign power----This fully correſponds, in every rational import of the terms, with the idea of a Fœderal Government.

In the Lycian confederacy, which conſiſted of twenty-three CITIES, or repuolics, the largeſt were intitled to *three* votes in the COMMON COUNCIL, thoſe of the middle claſs to *two*, and the ſmalleſt to *one*. The COMMON COUNCIL had the appointment of all the judges and magiſtrates of the reſpective CITIES. This was certainly the moſt delicate ſpecies of interference in their internal adminiſtration; for if there be any thing, that ſeems excluſively appropriated to the local juriſdictions, it is the appointment of their own officers. Yet Monteſquieu, ſpeaking of this aſſociation, ſays, "Were I to give a model of an excellent confederate republic, it would be that of Lycia." Thus we perceive that the diſtinctions inſiſted upon were not within the contemplation of this enlightened civilian, and we ſhall be led to conclude that they are the novel refinements of an erroneous theory.

PUBLIUS.

* Spirit of Laws, Vol. I. Book IX. Chap. I.

A Farmer.

WANTED, a Man who is well acquainted with every Branch of HUSBANDRY, and who can be well recommended for Sobriety. Enquire of the Printers.

BOSTON, December 10.

On Friday laſt, agreeable to notification, came on at Faneuil-hall, the choice of twelve delegates, to meet in convention at the ſtate-houſe in this town, on the ſecond Wedneſday of January next, for the purpoſe of aſſenting to and ratifying the fœderal conſtitution. At half after twelve the poll cloſed, when

His Excellency John Hancock,
Honorable James Bowdoin, Eſq;
Honorable Samuel Adams, Eſq;
Honorable William Phillips, Eſq;
Honorable Caleb Davis, Eſq;
Dr. Charles Jarvis,
John Winthrop, Eſq;
John Coffin Jones, Eſq;
Thomas Dawes, jun. Eſq;
Rev. Mr. Samuel Stillman,
Thomas Ruſſell, Eſq;
Chriſtopher Gore, Eſq; were declared to be choſen.

It is not in our power to refer to a period, when ſuch general unanimity pervaded all ranks of citizens, as on the above occaſion. No claſhing party intereſts appeared; but the whole buſineſs exhibited ſuch marks of urbanity, as we hope preſage a happy iſſue of the deliberations of that great Areopagus, which is to determine whether this ſtate will aſſent to and ratify a conſtitution, which has for its object the eſtabliſhment of the dignity, freedom and happineſs of our dear "country."

Dec. 11. The SUPERIOR *learning, candour and abilities*, which diſtinguiſh the DEFENCES of the propoſed conſtitution, publiſhed in the ſouthern papers, have had their due effect; for we find, that notwithſtanding the innumerable diſingenuous artifices, calumnies and miſrepreſentations, made uſe of by the antifederaliſts, the people in thoſe ſtates appear to be more and more united in its favour. And there can be no doubt of its being adopted in this commonwealth, provided that a ſpirit of candour, conceſſion, and an openneſs to conviction, ſhould pervade the minds of the delegates choſen for the convention. God grant that prejudice may not make us blind to our beſt intereſt.

December 16, 1787.

WHEREAS John Johnſton, of Saeſbury township, Lancaſter county, hath obtained an obligation from me, the ſubſcriber, containing the ſum of ſixty pounds, payable at different times, the firſt of which is twenty pounds, ſpecified in ſaid obligation to be payable ſome time in March next enſuing. And as the ſaid John Johnſton hath not complied with his agreement, for which I entered into the ſaid obligation, and I have received no value therefor, Theſe are therefore to forbid all perſons to take any aſſignment thereon, as I am reſolved not to diſcharge the ſame until obliged thereto by due courſe of law.

¶ JOSEPH NICHOLSON.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, of the townſhip of Newlin, county of Cheſter, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, did paſs a judgement bond to a certain George M'Corkhill, of the ſame place, for the ſum of £ 103 4 9, in the month of October or November, 1786, and on the 19th of November, 1787, did pay to the ſaid George M'Corkhill the aboveſaid ſum in full, together with the intereſt, and took his receipt therefor; but being now informed that the ſaid M'Corkhill has left the neighbourhood, on account of ſome charges alledged againſt him, and he being poſſeſſed of the aforeſaid bond, it is preſumed he may endeavour to make an aſſignment of the ſame: Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from accepting an aſſignment thereof, as I am determined not to pay the ſaid ſum a ſecond time. Witneſs my hand, this 15th day of December, 1787.

¶ JOHN BAILY.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS the houſe and ſtore of the ſubſcriber was broke open in the morning of the 23d inſtant, and a number of articles ſtolen and carried off, among which were, ſix large ſilver table ſpoons, one cream jug, one pair ſugar tongs, marked S. A. M. in a cypher, ſix tea ſpoons, marked S. A. M. one pair large ſilver ſhoe buckles, maker's name A. D. one pair of mens calfſkin ſhoes, which had been worn ſome time, ſeveral pair of new coarſe ſtrong ditto, ſome few loaves of ſugar, with bohea tea, coffee, candles, indigo, and ſome caſh in coppers and ſmall pieces of ſilver, quantity not known. Any perſon ſecuring the above goods, ſo as the owner may get them again, ſhall receive Eight Dollars reward, and Eight more for the thieves, if brought to juſtice, paid by ‡ SOLOMON M'NAIR.

Philadelphia, December 25, 1787.

Philadelphia, December 11, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public Vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inſtant, at five o'clock in the evening, a Three Story Brick Meſſuage, and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Arch-ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia aforeſaid; containing in front on Arch ſtreet 23 feet, and in depth 32 feet; bounding on the eaſt by a lot now or late of John Craven, on the weſt by a lot of Francis Rawle, on the ſouth with a lot of Joſeph Pidgeon, and on the north by Arch-ſtreet aforeſaid. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property during the natural life of Benjamin Randolph, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT Sheriff.

For SALE, by

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his STORE in Arch ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

ENGLISH ſheet iron 16, 20 and 24 inches broad, beſt double FF gunpowder in quarter caſks, a large aſſortment of ſheet braſs and braſs wire, black ſattins and pelongs, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs, German ſcythes, ſtraw knives and whetſtones, boxes of quart and pint glaſs tumblers, ſuperfine moreens, corduroys, Leghorn hats, calimancoes, boxes of Dreſden tea cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, pewter table and tea ſpoons, ſhoe buckles, ſleeve buttons, pins, needles, double ſcrew gimblets, Dutch looking glaſſes, metal buttons, ſhoemakers knives, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, watch chryſtals, fuſee chains and pendants, brown hempen thread for manufacturers, bar iron by the ton, &c. &c.

N. B. He has to LET, a very large, commodious, Brick STORE, ſituate in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, ſuitable for a wholeſale grocer, dry good merchant, or for a vendue ſtore. October 16. 2 m.

Muſtard & Chocolate Manufactory.

M. NORTON, and Co.

CONTINUE to manufacture Muſtard and Chocolate, as formerly done by the late W. Norton and Co. and have for ſale, at their ſtore, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets; where is wanted a quantity of good Muſtard Seed, for which they give Thirty-two Shillings per Buſhel, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, hope it may claim the attention of thoſe who have it in their power and wiſh to promote American manufactories, to cultivate a ſmall part of their ground for this ſeed, which ſown in the fall on land of a proper tilth, probably would be an advantageous crop, and, where it grows ſpontaneouſly, the price alone may be a ſufficient inducement to gather it in ſeaſon. e w 3 m.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 2d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Goſhen townſhip, containing 118 acres and an half, with allowance, &c. bounded by lands late of Thomas Rees, Thomas Bowen, Moſes Davie, and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Hannah Bond and Joſeph Bond, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1. 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 3d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Caln, containing 234 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of George Claypole, Thomas Eldridge and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Henry Lewis, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 4th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, called Martirano, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 234 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Robert Luſk, Hugh M'Clellan and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Joſeph Martin, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 5th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, two certain tracts of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Nantmill, containing 107 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of William Irwin, James Criſwell and others; the whole to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of John Moore, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 7th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land called Forfeit, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Caln, containing 192 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Thomas Daws, William St. Clair, Richard Martin and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Michael Baldridge, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, December 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 8th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Fallowfield, containing 107 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of James Hayes, Alexander Mode, John Creed and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate of William Grant, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 9th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londongrove, containing 95 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Thomas Woodward, Robert Lamborn, Joſhua Johnſton and others; ſaid tract of land to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Francis Lamborn, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 10th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Fallowfield, containing 110 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Daniel Stringer, Abraham Johnſton and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Patrick M'Glathlin, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 11th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of New-London, containing 122 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Moſes Crow, William Clinton, Robert Griffin and others; ſaid plantation to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of William Montgomery, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, December 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 12th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nottingham, containing 107 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of James Poak, Thomas Martin, William Campbell and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of John Holmes, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, December 1, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of NICHOLAS BRUMM, are deſired to make payment the ſame to the ſubſcribers, on or before the firſt day of January next, as the ſaw will be put in force after that date; and his creditors are requeſted to ſend their accounts in for ſettlement, to

WILLIAM MOORE,)
PETER SOUDER,) Aſſignees.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen, Cheſter county, two miles from the new court-houſe, and 23 from Philadelphia, containing 300 acres of land (late the eſtate of Ellis Davis, deceaſed) 100 acres well timbered, 40 acres of excellent meadow, well watered by the never failing ſtream and main branch of Cheſter creek; the upland ſoil very good for grain or paſture, it being within three miles of ſeveral limekilns, which will be very convenient for limeing at a very ſmall expence, and will be found to be very agreeable to the ſoil; there is on ſaid plantation two young orchards of fruit-trees, a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, with three rooms on a floor, with a large ſtone kitchen adjoining the ſame, with a pump and well of good water therein, a large ſtone and frame barn, 80 feet in length and 35 in breadth, with two threſhing-floors, all well ſtabled under, ſufficient to contain 50 horſes; ſaid plantation will be ſold altogether, or divided into two farms, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes and know the terms of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcribers, living on and near the premiſes.

WILLIAM SMITH,
GEORGE DAVIES and
ISAAC HAINS, jun.

† Goſhen, Dec. 6, 1787.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Friday, the 28th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, called the Saw-mill tract, ſituate on Tumbling run, in Brunſwick townſhip, and Berks county; bounded by lands of John Kiner, John Swertz, and vacant land; containing 400 acres and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Zane, and to be ſold by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 29th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, all that certain tract or parcel of land, called Wolfenbottle, ſituate in Pine-Grove townſhip, and Berks county; bounded by other lands of Valentine Heberling, Jacob Dundore, and vacant land; containing 222 acres and a quarter, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Valentine Heberling aforeſaid, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 31ſt day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, a certain tract of land, called Liberty, ſituate over the Blue Mountains, in Berks county; bounded by lands of Leonard Leader, Andrew Eatter, Henry Sheaffer, Chriſtian Boyer and Chriſtian Hoffman; containing 271 acres and three quarters, and the allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Caſper Koch and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, iſſued out of the court of common pleas of the county of Berks, will be expoſed to Sale, on Monday, the 14th day of January next, at the houſe of John Cirle, tavern-keeper, in Exeter townſhip, Berks county, eight ſeveral tracts or parcels of land, moſtly contiguous to or not far diſtant from each other, and ſituate on the waters of Hay creek and Six-pence creek, in Robeſon townſhip, in the ſaid county, near to Birdſborough forge, containing in the whole 1341 acres 54 perches with the uſual allowance. A plan of which ſaid lands may be ſeen at my office in Reading. Credit will be given for part of the conſideration money, on receiving good ſecurity. The ſale to begin preciſely at 12 o'clock. The ſaid premiſes being late the eſtate of Mark Bird, Eſq; levied on, and to be ſold by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſqrs. Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 28th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain plantation or tract of land, ſituate partly in Solebury and partly in Plumſtead townſhips; bounded by lands of John Carey, Thomas Smith, Joſeph Beans, and others; containing 45 acres and 64 perches:---And alſo ſeven full equal and undivided eleventh parts of and in a certain other piece or parcel of land, ſituate in Solebury townſhip, aforeſaid; being part of a tract of land called the Mine Tract; bounded by land of Jonathan Pickering, John Carey, George Wall, and others; containing 38 acres and three quarters be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Jonas Ingham, and to be ſold, by

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcribers, executors of the laſt will and teſtament of David Schaffer, ſenior, deceaſed,

A Certain Plantation and tract of land in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, bordering on the river Delaware, about 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, late the property of Joſeph Galloway, and now in the tenure of David Germon. There is a good Frame Dwelling-houſe erected on the premiſes, with a well of water near the door. About 40 or 50 acres are already cleared and in good fence, a conſiderable proportion whereof is meadow ground, and more may be made at a moderate expence, ſo as to render it convenient for a grazier. The remainder is woodland, a part of which has excellent timber. There is alſo a valuable fiſhery belonging to the ſame. For further particulars apply to David Germon, on the premiſes, to the Widow Schaffer, or John Schaffer, in the city of Philadelphia. An indiſputable title will be given, and the terms made eaſy by the ſubſcribers,

CATHARINE SCHAFFER, Executrix,
CHRISTOPHER KUCHER,)
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,) Executors.

3m

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A PLANTATION in the townſhip of Goſhen, and county of Cheſter, within two miles of the new court-houſe and gaol, containing 123 acres; there are on the premiſes a log dwelling-houſe, log barn, and other out-houſes, about ten acres of meadow made, and a quantity more may be made by a conſtant ſtream running through the premiſes, about ſixty acres of good woodland. The payments will be made eaſy and title good. For further particulars, enquire of EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff, or MORDECAI BALDERSON, on the premiſes.

This day is publiſhed, price 1ſ6.

And now ſelling by *Robert Smith* and *James Prange*, the third door below Spruce-ſtreet, in Front and Water-ſtreets; and by Meſſrs. *Hall* and *Sellers*, *Pritchard* and *Hall*, *F. Bailey*, *T. Dobſon*, *T. Seddon*, *W. Spotſwood* and *W. Poyntell*,

A Review of the Conſtitution

Propoſed by the late

CONVENTION,

Held at PHILADELPHIA, 1787:

BY *A FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.*

Sed omnes omnium charitates Patria una complexa eſt. Cic. offic.

"Yet not the ties that kindred boſoms bind,
Not all in friendſhip's holy wreathes entwin'd
Are half ſo dear, ſo potent to controul
The gen'rous workings of the patriot's ſoul."

THE ſubſcribers, Aſſignees of the eſtate of JOSEPH DEAN, a Bankrupt, call on all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, by bond, note, or otherwiſe, to make payment of their reſpective debts to either of the aſſignees, on or before the firſt day of January next; immediately after which time ſuits will be commenced for the recovery of all debts that ſhall not be then paid.

JOHN WHARTON,
JEREMIAH WARDER,
ROBERT RALSTON.

Philad. Nov. 17.
ctf

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the diſtrict of Southwark, on Monday, the 22d inſt. a pair of dark brown HORSES, with ſtars in their foreheads, about 15 hands high, ſix years old, natural trotters, and one of them has a little white on the near hind foot. Whoever has taken up the ſame, upon delivering them to the owner, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

October 29, 1787. § THOMAS PENROSE.

Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths,

FOR SALE BY

Robert Lewis & Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingſworth's.

BURRS of excellent quality, juſt imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill ſtones of all ſizes and dimenſions which may be ordered by a compleat workman from England, and warranted at leaſt equal in quality, and as low in price as thoſe imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage, according to the temper of the ſtones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different ſizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American Rock, of every uſual ſize, or any other that may be ordered the *beſt grit* for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Burr or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, lately imported from the manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Bolting buſineſs; which are to be diſpoſed of at the ſame low rates as they were ſold before the revolution, at the Stores above mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwelling-houſe in Spruce, three doors from Third-ſtreet. MILLERS and others may be *furniſhed* with Cloths *of ſuperior quality and texture* to any we have hitherto known imported into America: Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very *difficult and precarious* article, may rely on being ſupplied with ſuch Cloths as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on the Reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will ſave the trouble and expence of returning Cloths of *an inferior kind*, which are frequently ſold in this and the neighbouring States.

PHILIP BOEHM,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, nine doors below Race-ſtreet, has for Sale the following GOODS, at the moſt reaſonable *prices*, for CASH or SHORT CREDIT, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits,
Weſt-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Liſbon,
Mountain,
Teneriffe,
Fyal } WINES,
Gin by the Caſe,
Tea, Coffee, Pepper and Sugar,
Lamp Oil and Mackarel.

N. B. He hopes that his former Cuſtomers will favour him with their continuance. † cf

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FOR SALE.

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL, ſituate in Upper Merion townſhip and county of Montgomery, both on a never failing ſtream of water, within half a mile of the Gulph mill, the dam and banks are well ſecured. The Griſt mill is double geared, has one pair of French burrs and one pair of country ſtones, three boulting cheſts, two of the boulting cloths new, being put on within theſe three months, is in good repair and fitted for making ſuperfine flour, in a good neighbourhood for getting wheat, as well as for curing what may come down Schuylkill, being but half a mile from it. The Saw-mill is in good order, almoſt new, and may be worked to profit.

Appertaining thereto are about 24 acres of land, conſiſting of two apple orchards of grafted fruit, one of 100, the other of 150 trees, 8 or 9 acres of excellent meadow, a garden paled in, and 4 or 5 acres of woodland. On this plantation are a dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn 30 by 40 feet, ſhingled with cedar and fitted with mows, will conveniently ſtable 6 cows and 8 horſes, has a good threſhing floor and will hold near 20 tons of hay. There are likewiſe a ſtone cave, with a ſmoak-houſe at top and a cooper's ſhop. For terms of ſale, apply to THOMAS KINSEY, on the premiſes, or to SAMUEL ROBESON, in Vine near Front-ſtreet. †

N. B. If the mills, &c. are not ſold before the 20th of January next, they will be let.

A Journeyman Fuller and Shearer,

WHO can come well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to JOSEPH HARRIS, Fuller, at Colonel William Scudder's Mills, near Princeton, in New-Jerſey. Nov. 17. §

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